Introduced by Senator Corbett

December 18, 2012

Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 9—A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, by amending Section 4 of Article XIII A thereof, and by amending Section 2 of Article XIII C thereof, relating to taxation.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SCA 9, as introduced, Corbett. Local government: economic development: special taxes: voter approval.

The California Constitution conditions the imposition of a special tax by a city, county, or special district upon the approval of $\frac{2}{3}$ of the voters of the city, county, or special district voting on that tax, except that certain school entities may levy an ad valorem property tax for specified purposes with the approval of 55% of the voters within the jurisdiction of these entities.

This measure would provide that the imposition, extension, or increase of a special tax by a local government for the purpose of providing funding for community and economic development projects, as specified, requires the approval of 55% of its voters voting on the proposition. The measure would also make conforming and technical, nonsubstantive changes.

Vote: $\frac{2}{3}$. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: no. State-mandated local program: no.

- 1 Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That the
- 2 Legislature of the State of California at its 2013-14 Regular
- 3 Session commencing on the third day of December 2012,
- 4 two-thirds of the membership of each house concurring, hereby

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1 proposes to the people of the State of California that the 2 Constitution of the State be amended as follows:

First—That Section 4 of Article XIII A thereof is amended to read:

Section 4. Cities, Counties and special districts, Except as otherwise provided by Section 2 of Article XIII C, a city, county, or special district, by a two-thirds vote of the qualified electors of such district its voters voting on the proposition, may impose special taxes on such district a special tax within that city, county, or special district, except an ad valorem taxes tax on real property or a transaction transactions tax or sales tax on the sale of real property within such City, County that city, county, or special district.

Second—That Section 2 of Article XIII C thereof is amended to read:

- SEC. 2. Local Government Tax Limitation. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Constitution:
- (a) All taxes A tax imposed by any local government-shall be deemed to be is either a general taxes tax or a special taxes. Special purpose districts tax. A special district or agencies agency, including a school-districts, shall have district, has no power authority to levy a general taxes tax.
- (b) No-A local government—may shall not impose, extend, or increase any general tax unless and until that tax is submitted to the electorate and approved by a majority vote. A general tax-shall is not-be deemed to have been increased if it is imposed at a rate not higher than the maximum rate so approved. The election required by this subdivision shall be consolidated with a regularly scheduled general election for members of the governing body of the local government, except in cases of emergency declared by a unanimous vote of the governing body.
- (c) Any general tax imposed, extended, or increased, without voter approval, by any local government on or after January 1, 1995, and prior to the effective date of this article,—shall may continue to be imposed only if that general tax is approved by a majority vote of the voters voting in an election on the issue of the imposition, which election—shall be is held—within two years of the effective date of this article no later than November 6, 1998, and in compliance with subdivision (b).

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(d) No-(1) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (2), a local government—may shall not impose, extend, or increase any special tax unless and until that tax is submitted to the electorate and approved by—a two-thirds—vote of the voters voting on the proposition. A special tax shall—is not—be deemed to have been increased if it is imposed at a rate not higher than the maximum rate so approved.

(2) The imposition, extension, or increase of a special tax by a local government for the purpose of providing funding for community and economic development projects under its jurisdiction, as may otherwise be authorized by law, requires the approval of 55 percent of the voters voting on the proposition. A special tax for the purpose of providing funding for community and economic development projects is not deemed to have been increased if it is imposed at a rate not higher than the maximum rate previously approved in the manner required by law. For the purpose of this paragraph, community and economic development projects include projects that improve, upgrade, or revitalize areas within the local government's jurisdiction that have become blighted because of deterioration, disuse, or unproductive economic conditions.